in college, were two of the leading members of the House.

At the outbreak of the war he raised a cavelry company and entered the Confederate service in Virginia. Subsequently he raised another cavalry company and sorved in North Carolina. Upon the death of his father, in 1864, he succeeded him as president of the bank at Camden.

Col. Shannon was the father of fourteen children, and was intimately connected with most of the leading families of Kershaw County. He was in early life a Presbyterian, but subsequently joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he became an active and practical member. He was a man of great industry and energy, and has for many years occupied a position of prominence at the Bar of Camden. All who knew him will remember the great aniability which was one of the predominant traits of his character. He enjoyed the entire confidence of the people of Camder, and Kershaw County, and was for many years one of the most popular then of that section of the State. He was well-read, not only in the law but in general and current literature Col. Shannon was not only popular th account of his cheerful and genial disposition, but was loved for his gentle manners, his Christian kindness, and the strict integrity which characterized his whole public and private life.

COL. B. D. C. Cash, is a planter in Chesterheld County, near Cash's Depot, a station on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, not far from Cheraw. He was in command of a regiment in Bonham's Brigade, in Virginia, in the first year of the war, and was a fearless if not an accomplished officer.

The ORIGIN OF THE FATAL QUARNEL.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PATAL QUARRET The quarrel which has resulted in the The quarrel which has resulted in the death of Col., Shannon grew out of an action for damages brought by Mr. C. M. Wienges against Capt. R. G. Ellerbe who, on account of some personal difference, had assaulted and beaten him. The jury gave a verdiet for \$2,000 in favor of Wienges, who was unable to recover the amount, the property of Capt. Ellerbe being encumbered by a judgment upon a mortgage given to Mrs. E. B. Cash, who was Ellerbe's sister. Wienges instituted proceedings to set aside the judgment on the ground of fraud, his attorneys, Col. Wm. M. Shannon and Capt.

The resonder of depass.

This has led Capt. DePass to publish his version of the affair, with the subjoined letter from Col. Blair:

DIXIE'S RETREAT, June 19.

Capt. W. L. DePass, Canden, S. C.:

My DEAR SIR—Before seeing Gen.
Cash's placard against you I had written a communication to the Carolina Sun correction misropresentation constanting misropresentations. a communication to the Carolina Sun correcting misrepresentations apparently referring to you in an article on the "Camden Anti-Duelling Society," published in that paper. The appearance of the placard randers it my duty, in justice both to yourself and me, to place before the public a more explicit statement of what passed between Gen. Cash, or his official friend, Cal. Matti, and me with reference to you. with reference to you.

On the 27th or 28th ultimo I visited

bly impressed than by the high-bred hospitality, manly tone and gentlemanly bearing of this gentleman and his father.

who, on account of several claim. The convergence of the property of Cap. Ellerby and the property of Cap. And the property o

dinary that a gentleman and man of true courage ever fell into.

THE ANTI-DUELLING ASSOCIATION. The article on the Camden Anti-Duelling Association, mentioned by Col. Blair as published in the Carolina Sun, was prompted by the formation of "The Camden and Kershaw County Anti-Duelling Association," on June 3, with Judge Kershaw as President. The objects were declared to be to educate and organize "the public opinion and moral sense of the people to a true presention." organize "the public opinion and moral sense of the people to a true perception of the criminality of the wicked and pernicous practice;" to take measures to procure an adjustment of personal difficulties which might tend to induce a duel "and to use and enforce all legal means of preventing duelling."

COL. CASH'S VIOLENT CARD,

on the 27th or 28th ultimo I visited Gen. Cash to deliver to him a note from you accrediting me as your official friend, and also one from myself, in which I say: "Capt. DePass will meet you at any time you may designate, beyond the limits of the State of South Carolina, to discuss and adjust matters of disagreement between yourself and him, and at all events to accord to you such satisfaction as you may then demend." Not desiring to intrude upon the privacy of his residence, I stopped at Gash's Depot and sent is a note announcing my presence and purpose, and requesting Gen. Cash to come out to the depot and receive my communication. He was not at home, but his son, Capt. Cash, in company with Col. Watts, came out, and, fully aware of the nature of my visit, pressed me so cordially the accept his hospitality that I became his guest for the afternoon and night. And it may not be anot of place for me to say here that I was never more strongly or more favorably impressed than by the high-bred hospitality, manly tone and gentlemanly bearing of this gentleman and his father. prominent positions in the same. We are informed that this Camden Associations

hospitality, manly tone and gentlemanly bearing of this gentleman and his father, whose acquaintance I into never before formed.

Upon Gen. Cash's arrival, in the evening, we discussed the question of where the next meeting should take place. I strongly desired that it should be on the Georgia frontier, but both Gen. Cash and Col. Watts objected that it would be inseless for them to attempt to meet there, as there was but little chance of their getting through without being arrested, and urged that the meeting should be in North Carolina, near the point where the plank road from Cheraw to Wadesboro' crosses the State line—a point not more than eighteen miles distant from Gen. Cash's residence, while it is some

A DEL TORING PRINCIPAL CAN.

A DEL TORING TRANSPORT OF THE ACT OF ges vs. A. E. Cash and others," and in which you are acting as attorney for the plaintiff, you make use of the following words: "That further, the plaintiff alleges that the pretended confession of judgment has been made by the said defendant; Robt. E. Ellerbe, to his own sister, who is the said A. E. Cash, and thus by a family arrangement the said defendant intends to defeat the recovery of the plaintiff." When called upon by Col. Cash for an explanation of this charge you have expressly and emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of the sentence alluded to, and disavowed any intention of giving offence, but you have availed yourself of the benefit of this clause in your pleadings and to obtain an injunction in the case, and then, from excess of prudence, you erase the charge and disclaim all knowledge that it had been used. But, sir, your subsequent conduct in the management of the case, and especially the character of your interrogatories to me while I was on the witness stand, prove conclusively that, while you wished to avoid responsibility to Col. Cash, you at the same time tried to avail yourself of all advantages to be had from the false charges you had made. I regret exceedingly that it has not been in my power to call upon you at an earlier date, but you will see I could not have done se without subjecting myself to misconstruction and militating against the rights of Mrs. Cash before the courts. Now that the case has been postponed and that you have abandoned your charge of fraud, and that question is no longer at issue, I feel free to act and demand of you redress for the false charges you have made against my character. My friend, Col. R. C. Watts, wherein you use the following language: "I feel free to act and demand of you redress for the false charges you made seniant my character. My friend, Col. R. C. Watts, wherein you use the following language: "I feel free to act and demand is a statement of certain proceedings in court, and your statement is entirely without foundation in fact. I therefore,

on any account, and decline your invita-tion. Your language, intended to be offensive, makes no impression on me, nor will it on any one who may happen to know us both. Respectfully, W. M. SHANNON.

ELLERBE'S DENUNCIATION OF SHANNON. Capt. Ellerbe's rejoinder was as fol-

Cape. Enteroe's rejoinder was as follows:

BOYRIN'S DEPOT, S. C., May 24.

W. M. Shannon, Esq., Canuden, S. C.:

SIR—Your note of this date has been handed me by your friend, Mr. Wm. E. Johnson, by which said note you deny my right to call you to account for any statements made in certain proceedings in court; though you insist that you shirk no responsibility. You also deny my right to call you to the field of honor on any account, and decline my invitation to fight. I was under the impression from your letters to Col. Cash that such was the case, that you would shirk no responsibility, but find I am mistaken—that you are one of those unenviable men who insult gentlemen and then refuse to account to them the usual satisfaction that brave men award to these whe consider themselves aggrieved. who consider themselves aggrieved. Your refusal to fight leaves me no alternative than to denounce you as a poltroon and coward, and to hold you up as an object of contempt to all brave men. R. G. ELLERBE.

CASH'S DEMAND ON SHANNON. It will be noticed that prior to the letter of Capt. Ellerbe to Col. Shannon a somewhat similar demand had been made by Col. Cash, and that Col. Shannon had disclaimed all knowledge of the offensive sentence in the papers, in the case of Wienges against Cash, and discovered any intention of giving offence.

Further Particulars of the Duel. I called on Col. E. B. C. Cash, at

up the quarrel.

At Cheraw universal regret is expressed at the sad termination of the difficulty at Bennettaville, and in Marlboro, there is much feeling against Col. Cash. At this place and in the county I am informed that there is great excitement and a feelof general indignation against Col. Cash.

Public sentiment in this county is against deciling, and it is expected that the grand jury will take notice of the matter and institute proceedings.

J. C. H.

The Funeral and Coroner's Inquest.

Great indignation has been manifested by all classes of our people, white and colored, over the killing of Col. William Shannon. Our whole people mourn his death. It is the heaviest loss that Kershaw County has been collected. death. It is the heaviest loss that Kershaw County has been called upon to bear for many years. The burial services took place on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant. Business was entirely suspended. Over one hundred people failed to gain admission to the church where the services were held, on account of the immense congregation. The cortego was composed of fifty-seven vehicles, besides a large number on foot—the largest funeral ever seen in Camden.

Coroner Goodale held an inquest yesterday and to-day. The verdict of the jury was that, "from the evidence brought before us, William Shannon came to his death from a pistol-shot wound, said nistol being fired by E. B. C. Cash." Coroner Goodale immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Col. Cash, directed to Sheriff Doby, who has transmitted the same to the sheriff of Chesterfield County for execution.

F. P. B.

WHY AN OLD TEXAN MADE HIS WILL One day last month when trade wa One day last month when trade was
dull a grocery clerk procured a piece of
sole leather from a shoemaker, painted it
black and laid it aside for future use.
Within a few days an old chap from back
in the country came in and inquired for
a plug of chewing tobacco. The piece of
sole leather was tied up, paid for, and
the purchaser started for home. At the
end the sixth day he returned, looking
downcast and dejected, and, walking into the store, he inquired for the clerk;
"Member that terbacker I got here the
other day?"

The New York Herald, the Leading News

A closer examination of the republican platform compels us to regard it as a joke. It is impossible to imagine that the gentlemen who drew it regarded it as anything clse. Take away from it the brag and the bluster which constitute its comic portions and there is nothing left but commonplace.

It begins with bragging. The republican party, says the first section, suppressed the rebellion, abolished slavery, raised the value of the paper currency from thirty-eight cents to par, increased the foreign trade, paid the pensions, paid off a third of the debt, revived industry. It seems a pity to stop just there. Why not have added that the republican party raised the great crops of the last few years, caused the droughts and rains in Europe which made so great and profitable an exportation of our products, created the fine wheat and corn weather with which we have been blessed for years, put a stop to the cattle plague, discovered and developed the new mines of precious metals and dug out the Erie Canal?

If the republican party really furnished all the soldiers of the metal and during the mines of the republican party really furnished all the soldiers of the real party really furnished all the soldiers of the real party really furnished all the soldiers of the great conductions.

Canal?

If the republican party really furnished all the soldiers of the war and paid all the taxes since the war undoubtedly it did all the other things we have suggested. The plain truth of course is that the republican party has had control of the government for twenty years, on the whole has mismanaged public affairs very badly, and is not a bit sorry for its misconduct. In putting down the rebellion and in freeing the slaves Mr. Lincoln took counsel at every step with leading democrate as well as republicans; ne was the President of the whole country, and democrate were constantly

cans; he was the President of the whole country, and democrats were constantly among his most intimate and cherished councellors. As for paying the taxes, the democrats have not been exempted from that; the pleasing and republican part was to collect them and spend them paying their share and no more.

The republican chiefs have fallen into the habit of looking backward. It is the common habit of parties which have been in power twenty years. In that time, and indeed before that time, parties, in the nature of things, become effect. Like old men they live in the past; there is no future in them. Like old men, also, old parties conveniently remember only the pleasant and creditable part of their past. Thus the repub-

ereste. Like old mer shey live in the past; there is no future in them. Like old men, also, old parties cohveniently reasember only the pleasant and creditable of their past. Thus the republican platform in its amusing retroupers asys nothing of the scandalous misgovernment in the Southern States for which the party is alone responsible; nothing of the years in which they tampered with the currency and brought upon the country by their cowardiec the plague of greenbackers; nothing of the mischievous election laws which they enacted and misused; nothing of the mischievous election laws which they enacted and misused; nothing of the waste of the people's money which was thrown with lavish hands to jobbers of various kinds of years, until the democratic very enacted and misused to the population of the people's money which was thrown with lavish hands to jobbers of various kinds of years, until the democratic very the people's money which was thrown try.

Where the pistform ceases to brag it begins to bluster, the connection being made by a brief section in which polygamy, internal improvements and protective tariffs are huddled together, a few cold words in commendation of hir, Hayee' votes being thrown in. The binater concerns, anaturally, the solid South and those desadful democratic business and protective tariffs are huddled together, a few cold words in commendation of hir, Hayee' votes being thrown in. The binater concerns, anaturally, the solid South and those desadful democratic business and protective tariffs are huddled together, a few cold words in commendation of hir, Hayee' votes being thrown in. The binater concerns, anaturally, the solid South and those desadful democratic business and protective tariffs are huddled together, and then quarrelled with the man they forced into the White House because he would not gratify to the extent of their expendicans, and in another, lovely and the party lands their "insatiable luss of office and patronage," which his the patry lands their "insatiable luss of of

The democratic platform is by no means faultless; we mean to take it to pieces another day. But it has at least the very great merit that it looks ahead. It promises the country something; the republicans promise nothing, except a continuance of a high protective tariff. The democratic platform speaks of living questions; it proposes free ships and an extension of American commerce in America bottoms; it proposes a reform of the revenue laws so that they shall yield revenue and not mainly embarrass commerce and foster monopolies; it proposes to spend the noney of the taxpayers for public lands for the people who will settle on them. No doubt the democrats are a terrible set of fellows; aothing could be more disagreeable to to the republican chiefs than the apparition of an opposition party making, a real bid for popular favor, lettling the lead past bury itself, and looking forward to living questions in which the happiness and prosperity of the people are concerned.

The republican platform represents

ward to living questions in which the finispiness and prosperity of the people are concerned.

The republican platform represent very accurately the spirit of the party leaders. They have been twenty years of it on the strength of past services. They refuse to have another twenty years of it on the strength of past services. They refuse to look forward; they promise nothing to the country. At the last session of Congress they played the part of obstructives and nothing else. Every reform which was brought forward received only their obstinate opposition. The election laws as clearly needed amend ment that all the candid rejublican journals spoke out in favor of proposed overy change. The civil service was seen to need better regulation, but the most eminent of the republican Senators declared the question a mere abstraction.

The attempt of Mr. Bayard to place the currency on a stable basis by withdraw in the democratic cannot do the republicans with consternation. Every attempt to improve the tariff and make soming the greenbacks fulfilled the republicans with consternation. Every attempt to improve the tariff and make soming the greenbacks fulfilled the republicans with consternation. Every attempt to improve the tariff and make soming the greenbacks fulfilled the republicans with consternation. Every attempt to improve the tariff and make soming the greenbacks fulfilled the republicans with consternation. Every attempt to improve the tariff and make soming the greenbacks fulfilled the republicans with General Garfield at their mate indestrice was vigorosally opposed and adocessfully thwarted by the republicans with General Garfield at their mate indestrices was vigorosally opposed and successfully the proposed for the formation of the past and on the past. Account has adopted during the strength of the country still recked on the ground-induced the past and on the pa

swell left by the war, and proved to have been shamefully abused for partisan ends, must not be changed. The war swell left by the war, and proved to have been shamefully abused for partisan ends, must not be changed. The war and the solid South must still be the only public questions. That is the meaning of the republican platform and of the republican chiefs. If the country likes that they have made their formal and official offer. But we repeat, it sounds to us like a joke, and a very poor joke at that.

Whatever may be said against the democratic platform it cannot be denied that it is an honest and businesslike document, and in this respect it is very unlike the bragging and blustering republican platform. There are, undoubtedly, a great many voters to whom the democratic propositions will be unwelcome; voters who do not like free ships; voters who are opposed to tariff for democratic propositions will be unwelcome; voters who do not like free ships;
voters who are opposed to tariff for
revenue; voters who want more subsidies
and who will, therefore, dislike the
democratic declaration that the taxes
shall be spent only for public and not
for private objects. But it is the great
merit of the democratic platform that it
says something; that it proposes reforms
to which those who have benefited by
old abuses, will of course object, but
which will relieve and benefit the people; that it courageously strikes at monopolists, subsidy mongers and jobbers.
Naturally monopolists, jobbers and
subsidy mongers do not like it; but then
it was servedly to be expected that they
would. These classes who wish to live on
the taxpayers as they have long done,
prefer the republican platform, and they
are right. That platform has nothing in
it distasteful to them. Where the republican leaders did not think is prudent to encourage monopoly they cautiously said nothing, and their platform
leaves the door open to all the abuses,
extravagance and reckless waste which
characterized republican legislation before the people put the democratic he
control of the House of Representatives.

It is often said that platforms mean
nothing; but, in the present instance, it
happens that the national platforms represent pretty accurately the spirit of the
two parties. The republican platform
deals in and appeals to old and mischievous sectional issues; the domocratic
platform, though not perfect, is yet
thoroughly national and not sectional in
its spirit. The republican platform
favors or encourages monopolies; the
democratic platform favors the taxpayers
—the people.

We have spoken of the democratic

which may mean anything or nothing; the democrats declare manually for "free ships and a living che 23 for American commerce on the seas and on the land," which means something definite. The republicans say timidly that "the credit acquired should never be impaired;" the democrats declare for "honest money and the strict maintenance of the public fetting. State and national," which covers the whole ground without hesitation or timidity. The republicans say in one section that "the revi ring industries should be further promoted," and in another, lower down, that "the duties levied for the plapose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor," which may mean anything, and was evidently written in the hope that it might catch in one net the protectionists of Pennsylvania and the free trade farmers of Illinois and the Northwergenerally. It holds out a shadowy promise to both. The democrats declare for "a tariff for revenue only; public money and public credit for public purposes solely," and the party "pledges itself to protect the workingman alike sgainst the commorants and the commune." There is the clear ring of honest purpose in these words, which may alarm monopolists, but will reasure legitimate enterprise and honest labor everywhere. Even on the wretched Chinese, ques...on, where both platforms are, in our opinion, bad and un-American, the republicans hult and shuffle, while the democrats are cutspoken. Mr. Facing-both-ways, who was evidently the author of the republican halt and shuffle, while the democrate are cutspoken. Mr. Facing-both-ways, who was evidently the author of the republican halt and shuffle, while the democrate are cutspoken. Mr. Facing-both-ways, who was evidently the author of the republican halt and shuffle, while the democrate are cutspoken. Mr. Facing-both-ways, who was evidently the author of the republican halt and shuffle, while the democrate are cutspoken. Mr. Facing-both-ways, who was evidently the subservation of the republican halt had shuffle, while the democrat

I am not siraid of him abit and I don't want him to be afraid of me. Since his nomination I have put up my sights a peg or two. I'm bothered now about what office I will take, for the truth is, I don't exectly know what kind of a one I'm fit for. I'm going to leave that matter to the general when he gets in. But its glorious—the prospect is like a beautiful vision. It's like liberty being suddenly ushered upon a man who was in the chain-gang for life. I feel like shouting for the day of deliverance is at hand. I'm hero in Rome, where the boys are jubilating over the result. They sent off a telegram this morning to the general, congratulating him, and he replied in two minutes, thanking them for their good wishes. Rome believes that ane can elect him. I don't know whether he Hargrove says he has been a Har democrat for five years. But the darkies; I don't know what will be without a keel or rudder. May be he will bring em with him, and then we will have a solid south sure enough. Judge Underwood says he is for anything that will secure General Hancock's election; that he desn't know him, but his record is splendid, and as for English, he was a friend of Howell Cobb, and that is all he wants to know. It's credential enough Howell Cobb said that Eiglish was one of nature's noblemen, and he would trust him with his wife and children and his sacred honcy. The judge is running for attorney general and says he loves everbody and wants everybody to love hit; that General Colquit is a noble man, and Lester is a splendid gentleman, and Kardeman is fit to be a king, and Gartrell would make a second Bismarck, and be has reason to believe there are many men in Georgis who would make a good attorney general, but he knows that he would, and knowledge is better than faith. He says he is like Alexander Stephens, he is going to tote his own skilles and tote it carefully and not sling it around and break a leg off if he can help it. I hope the judge will get the nomination, for you see that will make a vacancy and I always did like vacancies. If Judge Wainer would resign it would do a power of good; and it seems to me he ought to do it—considering the relations of supply and demand.

But all this is foreign to the boom.

Rurrah for Hancock! I say E. P.

good; and it seems to me he ought to do
it—considering the relations of supply
and demand.

But all this is foreign to the boom.
Hurrah for Hancock! I say. E. P.
Howell has got seens and discerament.
He has been for him all the time. The
Constitution has been consistent, and dona good deal to shape the destiny of the
reaction. It's wonderful what little things
effect great revolutions. Major Blugham, of North Carolina, made a speech
on that subject here in Rome the other
vigit, at the Shorter college—a grand speech, and all taken from history—and I
was taking with Rounsaville, and he told
me that Almer Stillwell saw him unload
a few sacks of wheat about 25 years ago,
and was pleased with the way he handled
em, and advised him to come to Rome
and get employment, which he did, and
that circumstance had shaped his destiny
and his children after him to unborn
generations, and I told him as I'w my
father came out from Mananchusits to
Savannah with a lead of brick and got
wrecked upon the coast and conident
get back, and married a southern girl
and cast his fortune with the south some
sixty years ago—but if he hadn't lost the
brick and had have gone back and marvied some other woman, then where would
I be to-day? It is sad to contemplate,
for I might have been agreeable—
either to him or to me. I might have
been Ben Butler or Henry Ward Beecher,
or some other fellow of like conduct and
persuanions, and brought upon myself a
power of trouble.

Harrah for Hancock and English. I
like the sound of the thing. It's better
than Garfield and Arthur. Mgulfest destiny is upon us. If we done clock our
roen I shall lose faith in all subloonary
things and try and fit myself for heaven
and quit. Yours, BILL Are.

Honored and Brest.—When a boord
of emiment physicians and chemics

HONORED AND BLEST .- When a board of eminent physicians and chemists amounced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remodes the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide